Table D-13. Number of employed 1995 and 1996 science and engineering bachelor's degree recipients, by primary work activity and occupation: April 1997

		Primary work activity				
Occupation	Total employed	Research and development	Computer applications	Management, sales, administration	Teaching	Other
All employed science and engineering graduates	605,900	106,500	83,700	229,200	70,800	115,700
Occupation type						
Total scientists  Total engineers  Total other occupations		37,600 40,400 28,500	39,300 8,600 35,800	12,900 18,800 197,600	14,500 2,000 54,300	8,400 4,800 102,500
Occupation <sup>1</sup>						
Computer and information scientists  Life and related scientists  Mathematical and related scientists  Physical scientists  Psychologists	19,400 4,100 17,200	6,200 14,100 S 8,700	36,500 S S 600 S	5,600 S S 2,500 S	\$ 3,000 2,000 4,600 \$	\$ \$ \$ \$ 4,700
Social and related scientists  Engineers  Managers and related occupations  Health and related occupations  Educators other than S&E postsecondary	74,500 39,800	4,800 40,400 S 2,700 S	\$ 8,600 2,300 \$ \$	2,000 18,800 32,100 3,600 4,100	\$ 2,000 \$ \$ 44,100	\$ 4,800 3,100 17,000 \$
Social services and related occupations  Technicians including computer  programmers	34,400 32,600	S 9,900	S 15,000	8,100 4,700	S	22,700 2,800
Sales and marketing occupations Other occupations	· ·	5,300 S 10,300	S 14,700	60,200 84,900	S 6,300	2,400 54,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Science and engineering categories include postsecondary educators. For more details see technical notes.

**KEY:** S = Data with weighted values less than 100 or unweighted sample sizes less than 20 are suppressed for reasons of data reliability.

**NOTES:** Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Primary work activity is defined as activity in which respondent worked most hours on job in typical work week.

These estimates on recent college graduates are obtained from a sample survey of individuals whose most recent bachelor's or master's degree is in a science or engineering field and may differ from degree counts presented in other SRS publications.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Studies, National Survey of Recent College Graduates, 1997